

The Fort Mill Times

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W. R. BRADFORD.

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Local Telephone No. 26.

JUNE 15, 1900.

Respect, or Revolano?

What were the dreams of yesterday
Which filled my sleep with joy—
That music grand, those visions bright,
That peace without alloy?

Did yesterday wake, and place the veil
That struts the past from view?
Did some forgotten, old, old tale
Reopen as if it were new?

Or did they come from out of space
To bid me on the way
Whence, shorn of care, and grown in grace,
Man sees the Perfect Day?

—JAMES LACOSTE ROBIN.

The population of the United States is 24 per square mile of the Philippine archipelago, 70 per square mile. There is no room in these islands for American colonists, who, even if they could find room, could not live and labor in so hot and unhealthy a climate. But if it were possible to develop the products of the Philippines it would bring them into competition with the farmers of our own country who raise cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and hemp, and it is due to our farmers that we should not build up that competition.

The wants of the Filipinos are generally few. They consume but little. If they wish to buy more manufactured goods they must produce more of the raw material above named, and in this competition our workingmen must understand that agricultural labor can be had in the Philippines for 20 cents a day.

Additional proof that American commerce does not depend on our possession of colonies is the fact that our imports for three decades (from 1870 to the present year) have increased 60 per cent, and our exports 212 per cent, a record unparalleled in commercial history. In 1870 our exports and imports were eight hundred and twenty-eight millions, and in 1900 will amount to two billions--without colonies.

If the armor-plate people are not satisfied with the arrangement made in their behalf by their friends in Congress they are hard to suit, even for trust men. The resolution passed in the Senate on Wednesday was offered by that noble exponent of Matt Quayism, trusts, and high tariff, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall be authorized to procure by contract armor for any or all of the vessels ordered "at a price which now, in his judgment, is reasonable and equitable, but in case he is unable to make contracts under the above conditions, he is authorized and directed to procure a right for and erect thereon a factory for the manufacture of armor; and the sum of \$4,000,000 is appropriated for the erection of said factory."

At the National Capital.

Regular correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1900.—The Democrats could not make the Republican majority in Congress remain in session and transact the business which they were elected to transact, but they could and did thoroughly expose the hypocrisy of the Republican treatment of such important matters as the Nicaragua Canal bill, the trust question, and the reduction of war taxes before adjournment, and they did more: In the debate on the armor-plate clause of the naval appropriation bill, the Democratic senators made their fight on the armor trust so hot that Senators Hanna and Elkins actually championed that trust on the floor of the Senate, thus furnishing conclusive proof that the administration and the Republicans in Congress were favorable to trusts in general and to that trust especially. Instead of openly voting to pay the armor trust the price it demands for armor plate the Republican majority "whipped the devil around the stump" by authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase the armor that will be needed during the coming

fiscal year, if he can do so at what

he considers a "reasonable" price; otherwise to establish a government armor plant. It is dollars to

broom straws that the Secretary of the Navy will consider the trust price for armor "reasonable," and that he will not use the authority conferred upon him to establish a government plant and break the grasping monopoly. If Hanna had not been certain of that he would not have allowed the authority to be given him. Anyway, it was cowardly for the majority in Congress to shift the responsibility for favoring this trust from themselves to Secretary Long.

Senator Pettigrew stirred up the Republicans by delving into political history. He charged, on the authority of Mr. Cramp himself, that Mr. Cramp contributed \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund of 1892, with the express understanding that he was to be repaid with profitable contracts to build ships. When Senator Carter, who was chairman of the Republican national committee which handled the campaign funds of that year, denied that any such agreement had been made with Mr. Cramp—mind you, not that Mr. Cramp had contributed the money—Mr. Pettigrew stated that he had a conversation with Senator Carter, repeating to him what Mr. Cramp had said, and that Carter had replied laughingly, "I guess we did hit the old man pretty hard." Mr. Pettigrew also gave Boss Hanna a few swipes that could not keep from hurting even his thick hide, reading extracts from the memorial presented to the Senate charging Hanna with having bribed his way into the Senate, dwelling with emphasis upon the charge that Representative Dick, now Secretary of the Republican national committee, and Major Rathbone, recently suspended as director of posts in Cuba, were Hanna's agents in carrying out the bribery. Mr. Pettigrew added as his own comment: "We see now in what school this man Rathbone was educated." Hanna's reply consisted largely of calling Mr. Pettigrew a traitor to the Republican party, which was not very convincing.

Representative Cummings, of N. Y., roused the Democrats of the House to enthusiasm by reading a letter from Colonel Bryan denying that he had ever said that he favored an anti-trust constitutional amendment or believed one to be necessary, unless the supreme court should hold that Congressional legislation against trusts was unconstitutional, adding that the Federalists, as they were termed, demanded a strong government, concentrating power in the national administration; the Republicans, on the other hand, contended for the distribution of power among the States, claiming their original sovereignty among their reserved rights. Both parties were too strong to allow the question to be determined by arbitration or through forensic discussion. It was, therefore, permitted to slumber beneath certain ambiguities of expression in the constitution itself, to be settled by the exigencies of the future, not as an abstract principle, but as an accomplished fact. I need not remind you how this issue was raised in 1862, and was postponed through the conciliatory legislation of that period. Such an issue could not, however, sleep forever. The admission of new States into the Union, with their conflicting interests, must reopen the question and compel discussion. Thus it arose in our day, leading to the establishment of the Southern Confederacy and to the civil war that followed.

"It is simple folly to suppose that such a spontaneous uprising as that of our people in 1860 and 1861 could be effected through the machinations of politicians alone. A movement so sudden and so vast instantly swallowing up all minor contentions, would only spring from some great faith deeply planted in the human heart and for which men were willing to die. Whatever may have been the occasion of the war, its 'cardo causa,' the hinge on which it turned, was this old question of State sovereignty as against national supremacy. As there could be no compromise between the two, the only resort was an appeal to the law of force, the 'ultimo ratio regum.' The surrender at Appomattox, when the shattered remnant of Lee's great army stood guard for the last time over Southern liberties and rights, drew the equatorial line dividing between the past and the future of American history. When the will of the strongest instead of the 'consent of the governed' became the base of our national structure, a radical transformation took place. The principle of confederation gave way to that of consolidation and the American nation emerged out of the American republic."

Senator Pettigrew said of the two labor bills passed by the House recently, and the language is equally applicable to the bill ordered favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee, limiting the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of restraining orders and injunctions in labor troubles: "Were these bills passed by the other House with the intention that they should become laws? Oh, no, Mr. President, they seem to have been passed by the other House for the purpose of holding them over labor during the coming summer, with the promise that their political course and conduct shall affect the legislation on these subjects next winter."

The Senate committee on the

Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico, of which Senator Vericker is chairman, was provided with a free trip to Puerto Rico, at public expense, by a resolution adopted by the Senate. The alleged purpose of the junket is to investigate the existing conditions.

Why Stir the Ashes of the Past?

Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., the annual orator of the Confederate reunion in Louisville, answered this question as follows:

"Accustomed through sixty years to address public assemblies, I am nevertheless subdued with awe in your presence to-day, for we stand together, under the shadow of the past. It is the solemn reverence one might feel in the gloom of Westminster Abbey, surrounded by England's illustrious dead. Indeed, we are here the living representatives of countless comrades who sleep in lonely cemeteries throughout the land; where perchance a single monumental shaft is the ghostly sentinel keeping watch over the bivouac of the dead.

"It is five and thirty years since the Confederate war was closed, and about thirty-nine years since it was begun; and it is sometimes asked why we should stir the ashes of that ancient fund, why we should not bury the past in its own grave, and turn to the living issues of the present and the future. To this question, comrades, we return the answer with a voice loud as seven thunders, because it is our history and the history of our dead heroes, who shall not go without their fame. As long as there are men who wear the gray, they will gather the charred embers of their old camp fires, and in the blaze of these reunions tell the story of the martyrs who fell in the defense of country and of truth.

"Nay, more than this: It is the story of a strife that marks an epoch in the annals of the American people. It is known to every school boy in the land that two parties existed at the formation of our government, who could not agree in locating the paramount sovereignty which should decide upon all issues arising between the States and themselves. The Federalists, as they were termed, demanded a strong government, concentrating power in the national administration; the Republicans, on the other hand, contended for the distribution of power among the States, claiming their original sovereignty among their reserved rights. Both parties were too strong to allow the question to be determined by arbitration or through forensic discussion. It was, therefore, permitted to slumber beneath certain ambiguities of expression in the constitution itself, to be settled by the exigencies of the future, not as an abstract principle, but as an accomplished fact. I need not remind you how this issue was raised in 1862, and was postponed through the conciliatory legislation of that period. Such an issue could not, however, sleep forever.

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Yours respectfully,

W. E. ANDREY & CO.

1. The average increase of acreage throughout the belt seems to be about 8 per cent. A larger area would, undoubtedly, have been sown, had not the diversion of labor to other industries stood in the way.

2. The purchases of fertilizers were very large, but the torrential rains of April effected a very considerable reduction in this item.

3. The forecast of a possible scarcity of seed for planting or replanting is found to have had no basis of fact.

4. The supply of farm animals has been sufficient for every purpose.

5. The condition of the plant varies greatly, in different localities. The outlook in Texas is, by all accounts, one of the worst of which the records make mention. Elsewhere the elements have been less unfriendly, but the crop is almost universally backward and will, therefore, be peculiarly sensitive to frost. An open winter will be necessary in order to insure a bountiful harvest; a normal date of frost would keep the yield within very moderate dimensions; an early freeze would imply an absolute disaster. Speculations on these points are absolutely idle; time must be left to tell its story.

At the solicitation of a number of ex-Confederate veterans and other citizens of Fort Mill, Dr. Thornewell has consented to deliver a lecture on the Louisville reunion in Confederate park tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. The lecture is to be free and all are invited to hear it.

A telephone message to The Times from Pineville yesterday announced the death of Squire John T. Downs, which occurred at his home in that town at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. Squire Downs was about 65 years old and was a member of the Pineville Presbyterian church. He served in a North Carolina regiment during the war and was a man who was well liked by everybody who knew him. His remains were interred in Harrison cemetery yesterday afternoon in the presence of a number of relatives and friends.

An exchange has at last solved the trust question. Here it is: The peanut trust should be rotted; the flour trust sifted to the bottom; the cigar trust smoked out; the plug trust chewed up; the kyan trust hammered out thin; the twine trust twisted; the furniture trust carved in twain; the metal trust heated hot; the solder trust melted; the berry trust picked clean; the paper trust ground into pulp; the lamp trust snuffed out; the lumber trust nailed; the bicycle trust pounded; the mule trust buried; the type trust pied, and the pie trust eaten up.

LESS

THAN

COST.

We have some old stock Tinware to close out at a bargain.

2 gallon milk buckets....	10 cts
1 1/2 gal. buckets with tops	5 cts
1 gallon oil cans.....	10 cts
1 1/2 gallon oil cans.....	7 cts
1 gallon coffee pots.....	10 cts
1 1/2 gallon coffee pots.....	7 cts
Dippers.....	3 cts

If your chickens are dying Magic Food will do wonders for them, or if your horse or cow is poor and unhealthy our Stock Food will make new stock for you. We will furnish you plenty of evidence of what both will do if you want it.

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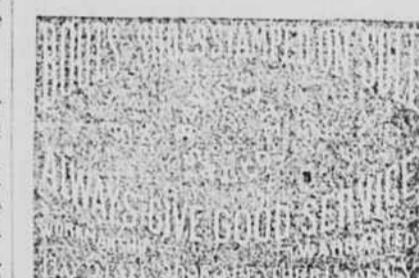
B. W. BRADFORD, Agent.

SHOES,

SHOES,

SHOES

We are selling the Shoes in the town. All kinds of Shoes and Slippers for men, women and children—for old and young. We care not how tender the foot, we can give it ease—not for shape, we can fit it. Shoes on all the lasts, C, D, E, EE, and W. So come where you can get what you want, and be sure this stamp appears on the sole:



Yours in Business for Business.

MEACHAM & EPPS.

P. S. Hot weather? Yes, very, but we have the goods to suit the weather. Did you see those pretty Lawns, Dimities and Organies at church Sunday? Now, didn't they look nice and cool? Well, we have plenty of them. Come and see.

M. & E.

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